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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

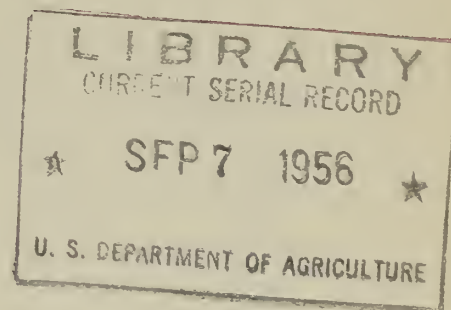
DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF

FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

and

Federal Register Citations



Revised to: March 1, 1956

Revised to March 1, 1956

Attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders (and Federal Register Citations). These inserts include summaries of any new orders and amendments to existing Federal orders which became effective during the period of January 1, 1956, to March 1, 1956. (Last insert was issued January 1, 1956)

In order to effect a gradual revision of the entire summary compilation, the inserts, at times, may include certain pages which have been rewritten merely to conform to the present format and may not reflect any changes in order provisions.

Page 266 - Cincinnati - has been rewritten to correct for an error in the summarization under the heading, "Location Differentials - Producer Price". Page 266 previously indicated erroneously that the Cincinnati order had no producer location differential.

The following corrections to the summaries should be made as indicated:

Page 182 - Puget Sound (Revised 5/1/54) - Under the heading and subhead "Butterfat Differentials", "Producer", the "Excess Milk" formula should be changed to read as follows: "Excess Milk - price per pound of 92-score butter at San Francisco times 0.115".

Page 220 - Stark County (Revised 1/6/54) - The last line on the page (under paragraph c): Change 1.30 to read 130.

Page 278 - Wheeling - Add the following caption at the top left-hand side of the page: "Wheeling (order effective 11/1/55)"

Agriculture - Washington

(2/29/56)

(Continued)

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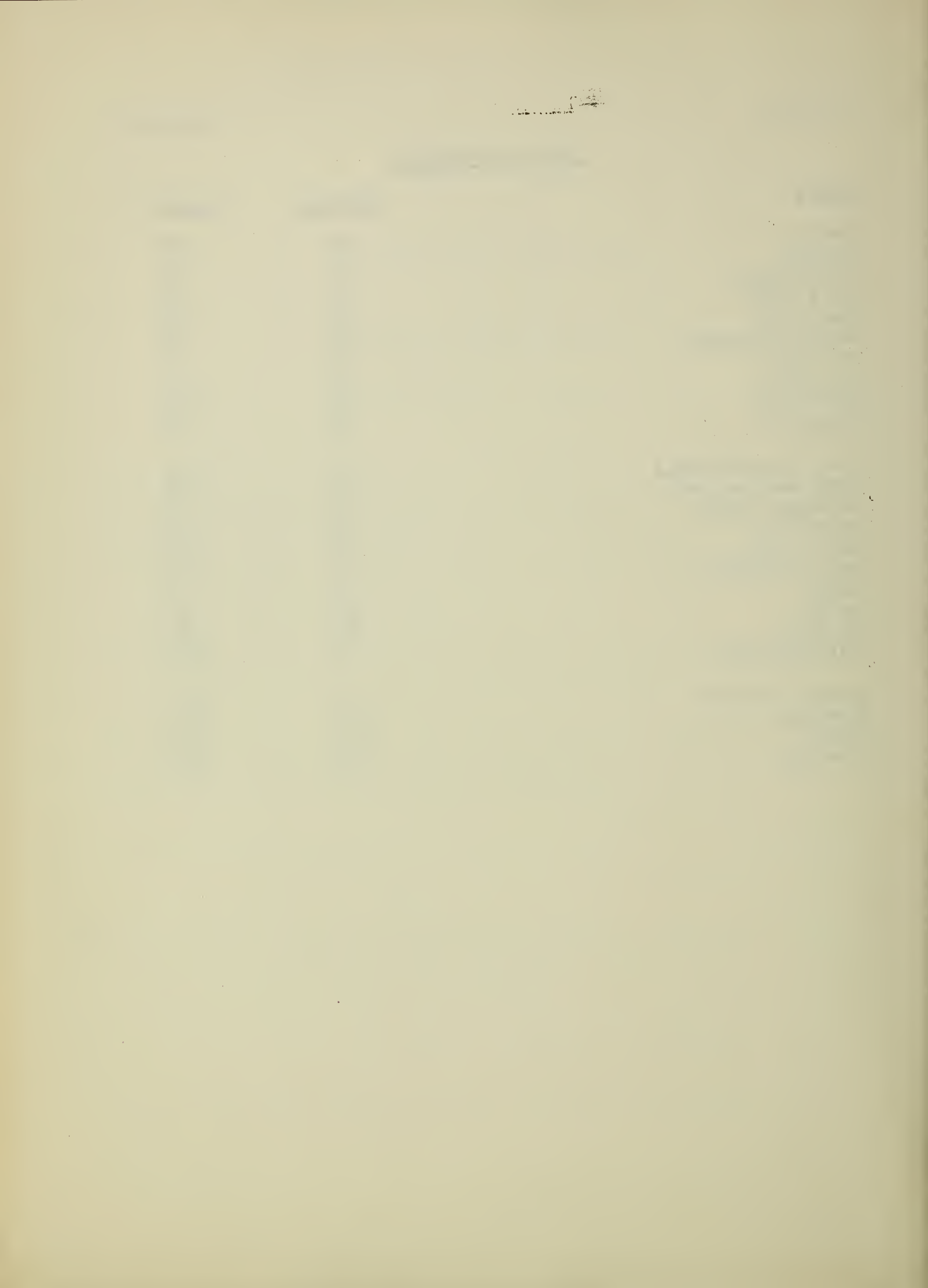


Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/

Market	: :Supply- :Demand :Adjuster:	: : 13 Midwest: :condenser: : 3/	: :Price paid at :Specified : mfg. : plants	: :Butter- :powder :	: :Butter- :cheese :	: :Economic :factors :
Akron	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Appalachian	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Austin-Waco	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Black Hills	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Boston	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Cedar Rapids	: -	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -
Central Arizona	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Central Arkansas	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X <u>5/</u>	: X	: X	: -
Central Mississippi	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Central West Texas	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Chicago	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Cincinnati	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Clarksburg	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Cleveland	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Columbus	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Corpus Christi	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Dayton-Springfield	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Detroit	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Dubuque	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -
Duluth-Superior	: -	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -
Eastern South Dakota	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Fall River	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Fort Smith	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Fort Wayne	: X	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -
Kansas City	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Knoxville	: X	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Lima	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Louisville	: -	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Memphis	: X	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Merrimack Valley	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
Milwaukee	: X	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -
Minneapolis-St. Paul	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -
Muskegon	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Nashville	: X	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -
Neosho Valley	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
New Orleans	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
New York	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X
North Texas	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Oklahoma City	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -
Omaha-Lincoln-	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Council Bluffs	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -

cont'd

Table 2 - Basis for determining Class I prices in Federal milk order markets, and markets having a supply-demand adjuster. 1/ (cont'd)

Market	Price paid at							
	:							
	: Supply- : 13 Midwest : Specified: Butter-: Butter-: Economic							
	: Demand : condenser: mfg. : powder : cheese : factors							
	: Adjuster: <u>3/</u> : plants : : : :							
Ozarks	: X <u>2/</u>	: X <u>4/</u>	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Paducah	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Philadelphia	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X	
Puget Sound	: -	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	
Quad Cities	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	
Rockford-Freeport	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
St. Louis	: X	: X <u>4/</u>	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
San Antonio	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Shreveport	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Sioux City	: -	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Sioux City-Mitchell	: -	: -	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
South Bend-La Porte	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	
Southwest Kansas	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Springfield	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X	
Stark County	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	
Texas Panhandle	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Toledo	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	
Topeka	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Tri-State	: X	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	
Tulsa-Muskogee	: X	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Upstate Michigan	: -	: X	: X	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Wheeling	: X <u>2/</u>	: X	: -	: X	: X	: -	: -	
Wichita	: -	: X	: -	: X	: -	: -	: -	
Worcester	: X	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: X	

1/ Where a market has more than one basis checked (x) for determining the price, the Class I price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price.

2/ Class I price is related to the Class I price of another Federal order which has a supply-demand adjuster.

3/ As specified in Order No. 41 for Chicago.

4/ Plus 4 local plants.

5/ Not included in the Class I pricing formula during period of 12/1/55 to 3/1/56.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34

Merrimack Valley, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Haverhill	North Andover
Billerica	Lawrence	Tewksbury
Chelmsford	Lowell	Tyngsboro
Dracut	Merrimack	Westford
Groveland	Methuen	West Newbury

Handler:

Any person, who, in a given month, operates a "regulated plant" 1/, or any other plant from which fluid milk products 2/ are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant") 1/

1. Any receiving plant (except a plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the Boston, New York, Worcester or Springfield order) which meets the requirements of paragraph 2 or 3 (below) in addition to the following basic requirements:
 - a. The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
 - b. The plant is duly licensed by an appropriate milk inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or a majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
 - * c. Any handler's plant which is an unregulated plant during any of the months of October through February (unless operated during such period in the capacity of a producer-handler) may not be designated a "regulated plant" in any of the following months of March through September in which the plant is operated by the same handler. This exception is not applicable to any plant which meets all the "regulated plant" requirements of

1/ "Regulated plant" as defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the order.

2/ Fluid Milk products - i.e., milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored and cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and concentrated milk.

Merrimack Valley (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Regulated Plant - cont'd

this order during the October-February period but was operated as a "regulated plant" under the Boston order.

2. A city plant - i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:
 - a. At least 10 percent of it's total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or
 - b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.
3. A country plant - (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and, from which plant, more than 30 percent of it's receipts of fluid milk products (except cream), after subtracting Class I sales to consumers outside the marketing area, is:
 - a. Disposed of as Class I milk directly to consumers in the marketing area, or
 - b. Shipped as milk to city plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products (except cream) is disposed of as Class I milk and at least 10 percent of such receipts is disposed of in the marketing area.

Any country plant which is a "regulated plant" continuously in each of the months of October through February may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" continuously for the following months of March through September regardless of the quantity then disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant", or whose milk which is ordinarily delivered to a "regulated plant" is diverted from such plant for the handler's account to another plant.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "dairy farmer for other markets" 3/; a dairy farmer with respect

* 3/ Dairy farmer for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months of March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months of October through February.

Producer - cont'd

to exempt milk delivered; or a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders and whose milk is diverted from the plant subject to the other order to which such dairy farmer ordinarily delivers.

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk 4/, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are required to make payments to the pool under conditions set forth under "Special Handler Provisions" of the summary and section 934.65 (a) of the order.

Classification:* Class I Milk -

- * a. All fluid milk products 2/ disposed of as, or in, milk (includes milk, the butterfat content of which has been adjusted to at least 0.5 percent and less than 10 percent, frozen milk, reconstituted milk, and 50 percent of the quantity, by weight, of "half and half"), and fluid milk products disposed of for fluid consumption as, or in, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, or buttermilk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk; and
- c. Fluid milk products not utilized as Class II.

Class II Milk

- * a. Cream (includes sour cream, frozen cream, milk and cream mixtures containing 16 percent or more butterfat, and 50 percent of the quantity, by weight, of "half and half"), and any fluid milk product not otherwise designated as Class I as set forth under the heading Class I milk, subparagraphs a and b (above).
- b. Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

4/ Exempt Milk - i.e., equivalent amounts of bulk and packaged milk moving between "regulated plants", and unregulated plants or dairy farmers during any month.

Merrimack Valley (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price per hundredweight at city plants (i.e., plants located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is the New England basic Class I price for the month (see Boston summary) plus 52 cents. 5/

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price at city plants is the Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents. 5/

* Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None; milk is accounted for on a volume basis.

- * Producer Price - The same differential as determined for the corresponding month under the Boston order - i.e., from the weighted average of the Boston 40 percent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month through the 15th day of the current month, subtract 52.5 cents and divide the remainder by 330. If the cream price is not reported the butterfat differential is then determined by multiplying by 0.125 the average of daily prices, Chicago 92-score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the current month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to milk received from producers at a country plant (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) the Class I and Class II prices are reduced at rates based upon highway or rail distances (whichever is shorter) that the plant receiving Class I or Class II milk is located from the City Hall in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Following is an abbreviated table of zone differentials 5/ (See Section 934.42 of the order for detailed schedule):

Zone: (Miles)	Class I price differentials (cents per cwt.)	Class II price differentials (cents per cwt.)
Less than 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	-17.0	-2.0
41 to 50	-41.5	-2.0
51 to 60	-42.5	-3.0
101 to 110	-45.5	-4.5
151 to 160	-52.0	-6.0
201 to 210	-56.0	-7.0
251 to 260	-62.5	-8.0
291 and over	-65.5	-8.0

5/ Provision is made whereby any change in rail tariff for transportation of milk or cream shall result in automatic changes in the tabulated location price differentials, and in the price factors specified in the Class I and Class II milk pricing formula.

Location Differentials - cont'd

Producer Price - With respect to payments made by handlers for producer milk received at "regulated plants" the uniform price is reduced per hundredweight in accordance with the same schedule which applies to Class I milk except that a nearby location differential of 46 cents per hundredweight is to be added to the producer price with respect to milk received from producers whose farms are located not more than 40 miles from the City Hall in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and 23 cents per hundredweight with respect to farms located more than 40 miles from Lawrence but not more than 80 miles from the State House in Boston. Such nearby location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Volume basis - i.e., the actual weight of products in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products, except cream, transferred from a "regulated plant".

- a. To a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified in the class to which assigned at the transferee plant;
- b. To a buyer-handler's plant ^{6/} are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is established;
- c. To a producer-handler's plant are classified as Class I to the extent that such products are utilized as Class I at the transferee plant.

Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products moved from a "regulated plant" to another plant are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

1. Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the Class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from "regulated plants" under the New York order are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts of fluid milk products

^{6/} Buyer-handler's plant - i.e., a plant receiving its entire supply of fluid milk products from other handlers 10 percent of which (excluding cream) is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Outside Purchases - cont'd

other than cream from plants subject to the Worcester or Springfield orders are assigned to Class I and may be assigned to Class II by mutual request of shipper and receiver to the extent of such utilization of fluid milk products other than cream in the transferee plant.

2. Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of outside milk are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler is required to remit to the pool the difference between Class I and Class II prices, on outside milk assigned to Class I.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on such Class I milk at a rate equal to the amount by which the Class I price under the Merrimack Valley order, adjusted by location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order, adjusted for such differentials.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant (except a plant subject to the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order) are classified as Class I milk to the extent of the total Class I utilization of products in the same form, at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are classified in the Class to which they are assigned under those orders. Fluid milk products, other than cream, moved to an unregulated plant except a plant subject to Boston, Worcester, or Springfield order and then moved to another plant is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant, whichever is applicable, except that if the other plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, they are classified as Class I milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area except that any compensatory payments incurred with respect to sales classified as outside milk under the Boston order are deducted from the handler's obligation to the Merrimack Valley order.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays his pro rata share of the expense of administration, based on his receipts of fluid milk products other than cream. The rate of payment is not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on the handler's receipts of milk from producers, including his own production, and on his receipts of outside milk except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants. Receipts of fluid milk products except cream, from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate equal to the amount by which the rate under the Merrimack Valley order exceeds the rate under the other Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to qualified cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight is deducted from non-members.

Special Handler Provisions:

1. Each buyer-handler (as defined in footnote 6/), or producer-handler whose receipts of outside milk are in excess of his total Class II utilization (after deducting cream receipts) is required to remit to the pool on such excess quantity at a rate equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II prices effective for the location of the plant receiving the outside milk.
2. Each handler who operates an unregulated plant from which outside milk is disposed of to consumers in the marketing area without intermediate movement to another plant is required to remit to the pool with respect to milk so disposed at a rate equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II prices effective for the location of the handler's plant.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from plants which are subject to the New York, Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are required to make such compensatory payments to the pool as are summarized in paragraph 3 under "Outside Purchases".
4. Exempt milk (as defined in footnote 4) when received by a handler is not priced or pooled under the order.

Chicago (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Sales:

1. Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area, except that: During any of the months of September, October, or November the Class I or Class II price is increased 70 cents per hundredweight respectively on all Class I or Class II milk moved in bulk to locations outside the surplus milk manufacturing area; however, the application of the 70 cent differential is subject to the condition that utilization of Grade A milk in Classes I and II was less than a specified percentage in the third preceding month.
2. Milk moved as fluid milk to a plant subject to another Federal milk marketing order is Class I. If moved as fluid cream to such a plant, it is Class II. If proof is furnished that such classification exceeds the total utilization in such classes at the receiving plant, the excess may be classified in accordance with actual utilization.
3. Milk moved as milk or skim milk in fluid form, or as bulk condensed or concentrated milk (2 to 12 percent butterfat) to any plant located outside the surplus milk manufacturing area is classified as Class I, and any milk so moved as cream in fluid form is classified as Class II.
4. Milk, skim milk, or cream moved in fluid form to an unregulated plant located within the surplus milk manufacturing area, which plant manufactures butter, cheese, and other specified milk products, is classified in classes as specified in the order (see section 941.40 (c) of the order) depending upon such conditions as the maintenance of daily or monthly utilization records at the unregulated plant; the commingling of milk or cream so moved with other receipts at the unregulated plant; or the disposal of such milk or cream in bulk to another unregulated plant located in the surplus milk manufacturing area.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler is required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on all milk received by him from producers, from his own farm production, and on other source milk allocated to Class I or Class II. Each handler, however, which is also a cooperative association is required to pay a pro rata share of expense of administration only on producer milk actually received at a "regulated plant" of such cooperative association or caused to be delivered by such cooperative association to an unregulated plant.

Chicago (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

- * Base Rating Plan - A base rating plan, subject to the rules set forth in the order, applies March through June; bases are established by average daily deliveries during September through November using not less than 60 days to compute the average.

Any producer who has not earned a base by deliveries during the previous September, October, and November or who elects to relinquish his base shall be allotted a base for each of the months of March through June equal to specified monthly percentages of his average daily deliveries (see section 941.69 (a) (2) of the order).

Where 2 or more producers deliver milk from the same farm, one base is computed for the farm and held jointly by each producer. During March, April, May and June each joint owner shares the base during each delivery period in the same proportion as he shares in the milk deliveries during such delivery period.

When producers who hold a joint base cease delivering milk from the same farm, the base may, upon proper application of the joint holders, be divided in accordance with agreed upon terms of such joint holders.

Subject to the base-transfer provisions, a producer who discontinues shipping milk to a "regulated plant" during September, October, or November may transfer, to another producer, credit for milk deliveries for base making purposes.

Transfer of Base - Transfer of a base may be made at any time by a producer, or by a producer's immediate family in the event of death of the producer, upon proper application. The transferred base, however, is applicable only to milk produced on the same farm from which such base was earned.

Special Handler Provisions:

Milk or milk products are not subject to the pricing and payment provisions of this order if disposed of in the Chicago marketing area (other than to a "regulated plant" or a partially "regulated plant") as Class I or Class II from a plant which receives milk subject to the pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" is exempt from the pricing and payment provisions under the Chicago order if it is determined that such plant disposed of a greater quantity of Class I milk to outlets (other than to milk processing or distributing plants) in another Federal order market than is disposed of in the Chicago marketing area provided the milk at such plant is subject to the pricing and payment provisions of the other order upon being made exempt under this order.

(Revised 2/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 73

Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minnesota

Marketing Area:

The following cities and townships (including all villages therein) all in the State of Minnesota.

- Anoka County - City of Columbia Heights and the township of Fridlay.
- Dakota County - Cities of West St. Paul, and South St. Paul, and the townships of Inver Grove, Mendota, and West St. Paul.
- Hennepin County - Cities of Minneapolis, Robinsdale, and Wayzata, and the townships of Bloomington, Brooklyn, Crystal, Edina, Excelsior, Golden Valley, Minnetonka, Orono, Richfield, St. Anthony, and St. Louis Park.
- Ramsey County - Cities of St. Paul and White Bear, and the townships of Mounds View, New Canada, Rose, and White Bear.
- Washington County - Townships of Cottage Grove, Grant, Newport, Oakdale, and Woodbury.

* Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of:

- a. A "regulated plant";
- b. A plant which receives its supply of milk from "regulated plants" and at which plant milk is processed, packaged and disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area;
- c. An unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

A cooperative association is a handler with respect to milk of its member-producers which it causes to be delivered to a "regulated plant" or to an unregulated plant for the account of the association.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

CONTRIBUTED BY THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

2. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

3. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

4. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

5. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

6. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

ARTICLES

7. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

8. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

9. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

10. The Effect of the Diet on the Course of the Disease in the Case of the Patient with the Acute Infectious Disease of the Gastrointestinal Tract. (Continued from page 10)

Minneapolis - St. Paul (Revised 2/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions
 . ** indicates new provisions)

** Regulated Plant: (defined in the order as a "pool plant")

Any plant, except a plant fully subject to another Federal order, which qualifies as a:

- a. Distributing plant - i.e., A milk processing or packaging plant from which at least 15 percent of its total disposition of Class I milk during the delivery period is on a route (s) in the marketing area and the total quantity of Class I milk disposed of inside or outside the marketing area is equal to 40 percent or more of the total supply of Grade A milk received at the plant in any of the months of January through June or to 60 percent in any of the months of July through December; or
- b. Supply plant - i.e., Any plant which has, during any delivery period delivered to a "regulated distributing plant" an amount of milk equal to 50 percent or more of its dairy farm supply. A plant meeting this percentage requirement for each of the months of August through November may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" through the following July 31. 1/

For the purpose of determining the "regulated plant" status of a supply plant, the percentage requirements of milk shipped to "regulated distributing plants", as set forth in the preceding paragraph, will include milk of any producer which is diverted by the supply plant directly from the producers farm to a "regulated distributing plant" during any of the months of August, September, October, or November, provided that milk from such producer was received at the supply plant on more than 45 days during the preceding months of April, May, and June.

* Producer:

Any person other than a producer-handler who produces milk which is received as Grade A milk at a "regulated plant" directly from the farm of such person or which is caused by a handler to be diverted as Grade A milk to an unregulated plant.

1/ The order as amended (effective 2/1/56) lists 14 plants which are specifically designated as "regulated supply plants" for the period of 2/1/56 to 8/1/56. This prevents plants, which were milk supply sources for the market in the past, from being deprived of "regulated plant" status during this period because the amendment was not effective during the entire qualifying period.

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Producer-Handler:

Any person who produces milk and is a handler; receives no milk directly from farms of other producers and not more than 50,000 pounds of milk (3.5 percent butterfat equivalent) from handlers which are cooperative associations; and is able to furnish satisfactory proof to the market administrator that the facilities of production, processing and distribution of milk are the personal enterprise, and personal risk of such person. Producer-handlers are exempt from the classification, pricing and payment provisions of the order.

Classification:Class I Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of for consumption in the form of milk, skim milk, (including reconstituted skim milk), concentrated milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks (except in hermetically sealed containers), and sweet or sour cream including mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk containing less butterfat than the legal standard for cream.
- b. Not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Stored as frozen cream, or disposed of as animal feed.
- b. Used to produce milk products not specified as Class I.

Class Prices (3.5 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the Class I price and is the highest of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid for 3.5 percent milk received from farmers during the month at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list).
- b.
$$\frac{(\text{New York 93-score butter} \times 6) + (\text{Ply. Cheddars} \times 2.4) \times 1.3 \times 3.5}{7}$$
- c. The Class II Price.

Minneapolis - St. Paul (Revised 2/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class I Milk Price - The basic formula price for the preceding delivery period plus:

January through April.	\$0.70
May and June	\$0.60
July through November.	\$1.10
December	\$0.80

To this price add or subtract a supply-demand adjustment of not more than 24 cents computed as follows:

- * Supply-demand adjustment - Determination is made of the percentage that total utilization of Class I milk at all "regulated plants" during the second and third preceding months are of the total handler receipts of milk from all producers during the same two delivery periods. The Class I price is increased or decreased 2 cents for each 2 percentage points that the current supply-demand ratio is above or below the percentage set forth in the following schedule:

<u>Month:</u>	<u>Percentage:</u>	<u>Month:</u>	<u>Percentage:</u>
January	91	July	61
February	82	August	61
March	71	September	70
April	64	October	86
May	62	November	97
June	62	December	97

Class II Milk Price -

(New York 93 score butter X 4.24) +

(Chicago area spray powder X 8.2) - 75.2 cents

Butterfat Differentials:

- * Class I Price - For the periods of:

December through June - New York 93 score butter for preceding month
X 0.125

July through November - New York 93 score butter for preceding month
X 0.135

Class II Price - New York 93 score butter for current month
X 0.12114

Producer Price - Same as the Class II differential.

Minneapolis - St. Paul (Revised 2/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)
 ** indicates new provision)

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to producer milk received and classified as Class I milk at a "regulated plant" the price per hundredweight shall be reduced by an amount, and based upon the distance (airline mileage) such plant is located from the Minnesota Transfer Viaduct over University Avenue in St. Paul, as indicated below:

(miles)	(cents)
Within 15.	0
15 to 20	8
20 to 30	10
30 to 40	12
40 to 50	14
each 10 mile zone thereafter, an additional.	1

Class II Price - None

Producer Price - The applicable uniform price and uniform base and excess milk price to be paid to producers is reduced in accordance with the same schedule which applies to the Class I price, depending upon the location of the plants at which such milk is received.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

** Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base rating plan; no fall premium plan. 1/

Interhandler Transfers:

- * Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted in fluid form as milk, skim milk, or cream by a handler from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler is classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount of skim milk and butterfat classified in either class however, is limited to the total use in such class by the transferee-handler. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month the skim milk and butterfat so transferred is mutually classified so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk at both plants.

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred to a producer-handler is classified as Class I.

1/ Market-wide pool substituted for individual handler pool and base rating plan incorporated into the order effective 2/1/56.

Minneapolis - St. Paul (Revised 2/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions
** indicates new provisions)

Outside Purchases:

- * Other source milk is assigned to the pounds of skim milk and butterfat remaining in Class II and the balance, if any, is assigned to Class I. Any other source milk which is classified and priced under another Federal order must be allocated to Class I before any other "other source" milk is so allocated.
- ** Compensatory payments to the pool are required of handlers who obtain other source milk which is allocated to Class I (except other source milk which is classified and priced under another Federal order) in any delivery period when total producer receipts at all "regulated plants" exceed 105 percent of Class I sales. Such payment shall be an amount equal to the difference between the value of the skim milk and butterfat respectively in such other source milk at the Class I and the Class II price.

Other source milk caused by a cooperative association to be delivered to a "regulated plant" for its account from an unregulated plant is considered to have been first received by such cooperative association.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Milk, skim milk or cream transferred to an unregulated plant located less than 100 miles from the marketing area is classified as Class I, and may be classified as Class II, if reported by the handler, to the extent of actual utilization of Class II milk at the unregulated plant provided such unregulated plant maintains records of total receipts and utilization of skim milk and butterfat which are made available to the market administrator for purposes of verification.

The transfer or diversion of milk or skim milk, or the transfer of cream in consumers packages, is classified as Class I and the transfer of bulk cream is classified as Class II, if such movement is to a purchaser whose plant is located more than 100 miles from the marketing area.

* Expense of Administration:

Each handler who operates a "regulated plant" is required to pay administrative costs not to exceed 1.5 cents per hundredweight on milk from producers including such handler's own farm production and on other source milk which is classified as Class I. A handler who operates an unregulated plant is required to make such payment only with respect to Class I milk disposed of within the marketing area.

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Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.
- ** 2. Base Rating Plan
 - a. A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies January through June with the amount of the daily average base for each producer calculated by dividing the total pounds of milk received from such producer during the preceding months of August, September, and October by the number of days (using not less than 78 days in the computation) from the first day of delivery by the producer to the end of such 3 month period. 1/
 - b. A new producer's base is computed by dividing the quantity of milk delivered during the first full month in which such producer delivers milk by the number of days in such month and multiplying the result by the following applicable factor:

November	0.75
December or January.65
February, March, April, May, or June55
 - c. Transfer of Base - The base of a producer may be moved from one handler to another and may be transferred from such producer to another producer provided that all deliveries of milk by a producer who has transferred his base to another producer shall be excess milk until July 1, next following such transfer.

Special Handler Provisions:

A handler who is fully subject to another Federal order is exempt from all the provisions of this order except that reports may be required by the market administrator (subject to his verification) with respect to the total receipts and utilization of skim milk and butterfat at such handler's plant.

-
- 1/ In order to provide for the establishment of bases prior to the first full base-determining period (August through October 1956) from the effective date of the base rating plan (2/1/56) the terms of this paragraph are not effective for any portion of the period of August through October 1955. A producer may either submit satisfactory evidence of delivery or take the status of a new producer as set forth in paragraph b under the heading "Base Rating Plan".

Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance

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Special Handler Provisions - cont'd

- ** Compensatory payments are required of a handler who operates an unregulated plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area. The compensatory payment is determined by multiplying the pounds of skim milk and butterfat, respectively, disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area, by the difference between the applicable Class I and Class II prices in any delivery period when total receipts of producer milk at all "regulated plants" exceed 105 percent of Class I sales.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96

Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Agawam	Holyoke	Springfield
Chicopee	Longmeadow	Westfield
Easthampton	Ludlow	West Springfield
East Longmeadow	Northampton	Wilbraham
	South Hadley	

Handler:

Any person who, in a given month, operates a "regulated plant" 1/ or any other plant from which fluid milk products 2/ are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant") 1/

1. Any receiving plant (except a plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the Boston, New York, Worcester, or Merrimack Valley order) which meets the requirements of paragraph 2 or 3 (below) in addition to the following basic requirements:
 - a. The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
 - b. The plant is duly licensed by an appropriate milk inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or a majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
 - * c. Any handler's plant which is an unregulated plant during any of the months of October through February (unless operated during such period in the capacity of a producer-handler) may not be designated a "regulated plant" in any of the following months of March through September in which the plant is operated by the same handler. This exception is not applicable to any plant which meets all the "regulated plant" requirements of this order during the October-February period but is operated as a "regulated plant" under the Boston order.

1/ "Regulated plant" - as defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the order.

2/ Fluid milk products - i.e., Milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored and cultured skim milk, buttermilk, and concentrated milk.

* Regulated Plant - cont'd

2. A city plant - (i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:
 - a. At least 10 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or
 - b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.
3. A country plant - (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and, from which plant more than 30 percent of its receipts of fluid milk products except cream is:
 - a. Disposed of as Class I milk directly to consumers in the marketing area, or
 - b. Shipped as milk to city plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products except cream is disposed of as Class I milk.

Any country plant which is a "regulated plant" continuously in each of the months of October through February may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" continuously for the following months of March through September regardless of the quantity then disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant," or whose milk which is ordinarily delivered to a "regulated plant" is diverted from such plant for the handler's account to another plant.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "dairy farmer for other markets;" 3/, a dairy farmer with respect to exempt milk delivered; or a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders and whose milk is diverted from the plant subject to the other order to which such dairy farmer ordinarily delivers.

* 3/ Dairy farmers for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months of March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions, as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months of October through February.

Springfield (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk 4/, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are required to make payments to the pool under conditions set forth under "Special Handler Provisions" of the summary and section 996.65 (a) of the order.

Classification:

* Class I Milk:

- * a. All fluid milk products 2/ disposed of as, or in, milk (includes milk, the butterfat content of which has been adjusted to at least 0.5 percent and less than 10 percent, frozen milk, reconstituted milk, and 50 percent of the quantity, by weight, of "half and half") and fluid milk products disposed of for fluid consumption as, or in, flavored or cultured skim milk, or buttermilk.
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk; and
- c. Fluid milk products not utilized as Class II.

Class II Milk:

- * a. Cream (includes sour cream, frozen cream, milk and cream mixtures containing 16 percent or more butterfat and 50 percent of the quantity, by weight of "half and half"), and any fluid milk product not otherwise designated as Class I as set forth under the heading Class I Milk, subparagraphs a and b (above).
- b. Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price per hundredweight at city plants (i.e., plants located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is the New England basic Class I price for the month (see Boston Summary) plus 52 cents. 5/

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price per hundredweight at city plants is the Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents. 5/

4/ Exempt Milk - i.e., equivalent amounts of bulk and packaged milk moving between "regulated plants" and unregulated plants or dairy farmers during any month.

5/ Provision is made whereby any change in rail tariff for transportation of milk and cream shall result in automatic changes in the tabulated location price differentials, and in the price factors specified in the Class I and Class II milk pricing formulas.

Springfield (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

* Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None; milk is accounted for on a volume basis.

- * Producer Price - The same differential as determined for the corresponding month under the Boston order - i.e., from the weighted average of the Boston 40 percent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month through the 15th day of the current month, subtract 52.5 cents and divide the remainder by 330. If the cream price is not reported the butterfat differential is then determined by multiplying by 0.125 the average of daily prices, Chicago 92-score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the current month by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to milk received from producers at a country plant (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area). The Class I and Class II prices are reduced at rates based upon highway or rail distances (whichever is shorter) that the plant receiving Class I or Class II milk is located from the City Hall in Springfield, Massachusetts. Following is an abbreviated table of zone differentials. 5/ (See section 996.42 of the order for detailed schedule.)

<u>Zone</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Class I price differentials</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>	<u>Class II price differentials</u> <u>(cents per cwt.)</u>
Less than 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	None	None
41 to 50	-41.5	-2.0
51 to 60	-42.5	-3.0
101 to 110	-45.5	-4.5
151 to 160	-52.0	-6.0
201 to 210	-56.0	-7.0
251 to 260	-62.5	-8.0
291 and over	-65.5	-8.0

Producer Price - With respect to payments made by handlers for producer milk received at "regulated plants" the uniform price is reduced per hundredweight in accordance with the same schedule which applies to Class I milk except that nearby location differentials of 46 cents are added to the producer price with respect to milk received from producers whose farms are located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, or Worcester Counties in Massachusetts, or in specified cities or towns in the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, or Vermont. A nearby differential of 23 cents is added with respect to milk delivered by producers whose farms are located in certain other specified cities and towns in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or Vermont. Such nearby location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Springfield (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Volume basis - i.e., the actual weight of products in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products, except cream, transferred from a "regulated plant":

- a. To a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified in the class to which assigned at the transferee plant;
- b. To a buyer-handler's plant 6/ are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is established;
- c. To a producer-handler's plant are classified as Class I to the extent that such products are utilized as Class I at the transferee plant.

Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products moved from a "regulated plant" to another plant are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

1. Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from "regulated plants" under the New York order are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or Worcester orders are assigned to Class I and may be assigned to Class II by mutual request of shipper and receiver to the extent of such utilization of fluid milk products, other than cream, in the transferee plant.
2. Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of outside milk are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler is required to remit to the pool the difference between Class I and Class II prices, on outside milk assigned to Class I.

6/ Buyer-handler's plant - i.e., a plant receiving its entire supply of fluid milk products from other handlers, 10 percent of which (excluding cream) is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Springfield (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Purchases - cont'd

3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers, and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester order are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on such Class I milk at a rate equal to the amount by which the Class I price under the Springfield order, adjusted by location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order, adjusted for such differentials.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant (except a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester order) are classified as Class I milk to the extent of the total Class I utilization of products in the same form at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders are classified in the class to which they are assigned under those orders except that if moved to a plant subject to the New York order they shall be classified as Class I milk if classified in Classes I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order, and shall be classified as Class II milk if classification under such order is other than Classes I-A, I-B, or I-C.

Fluid milk products, other than cream, moved to an unregulated plant except a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester order and then moved to another plant is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant, whichever is applicable, except that if the other plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, they are classified as Class I milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays his pro rata share of the expense of administration based on his receipts of fluid milk products other than cream. The rate of payment is not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on the handler's receipts of milk from producers, including his own production, receipts of exempt milk processed at a "regulated plant," and his receipts of outside milk, except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants, and on exempt milk processed at a "regulated plant." Receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate equal to the amount by which the rate under the Springfield order exceeds the rate under the other order.

Springfield (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services. - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to qualified cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

1. Each buyer-handler (as defined in footnote 6), or producer-handler whose receipts of outside milk are in excess of his total Class II utilization (after deducting cream receipts) is required to remit to the pool on such excess quantity at a rate equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II prices effective for the location of the plant receiving the outside milk.
2. Each handler who operates an unregulated plant from which outside milk is disposed of to consumers in the marketing area without intermediate movement to another plant is required to remit to the pool with respect to milk so disposed at a rate equal to the difference between Class I and Class II prices effective for the location of the handler's plant.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers, and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from plants which are subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders are required to make such compensatory payments to the pool as are summarized in paragraph 3 under heading of "Outside Purchases".
4. Exempt milk (as defined in footnote 4) when received by a handler is not priced or pooled under the order.

(Revised 1/1/56)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99

Worcester, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Auburn	Leicester	Spencer
Boylston	Millbury	West Boylston
Clinton	Paxton	Worcester
Grafton	Rutland	
Holden	Shrewsbury	

Handler:

Any person who, in a given month, operates a "regulated plant" 1/, or any other plant from which fluid milk products 2/ are disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the marketing area.

* Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant") 1/

1. Any receiving plant (except a plant of a producer-handler, or a "regulated plant" under the Boston, Merrimack Valley, New York, or Springfield order) which meets the requirements of paragraph 2 or 3 (below) in addition to the following basic requirements:
 - a. The majority of dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant hold appropriate Massachusetts certificates of registration.
 - b. The plant is duly licensed by an appropriate milk inspector of a city or town in the marketing area; or a majority of the dairy farmers delivering milk to the plant are approved by such an inspector as sources of supply for milk sales in his municipality.
 - * c. Any handler's plant which is an unregulated plant during any of the months of October through February (unless operated during such period in the capacity of a producer-handler) may not be designated a "regulated plant" in any of the following

1/ "Regulated plant" - As defined and used throughout this summary conforms to the terminology set forth in the introduction to the summaries and is not used to identify a similar plant definition provided in the order.

2/ Fluid milk products - i.e., milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored and cultured skim milk, buttermilk and concentrated milk.

* Regulated Plant - cont'd

months of March through September in which the plant is operated by the same handler. This exception is not applicable to any plant which meets all the "regulated plant" requirements of this order during the October-February period but is operated as a "regulated plant" under the Boston order.

2. A city plant - (i.e., a plant located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and:
 - a. At least 10 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products 2/ other than cream is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area; or
 - b. Such plant is operated by an association of producers.
3. A country plant - (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is considered to be a "regulated plant" any month in which it meets the requirements of paragraph 1 (above) and; from which plant, more than 50 percent of its receipts of fluid milk products except cream is:
 - a. Disposed of as Class I milk directly to consumers in the marketing area, or
 - b. Shipped as milk to city plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products except cream is disposed of as Class I milk.

Any country plant which is a "regulated plant" continuously in each of the months from October through February may, upon proper application, be designated a "regulated plant" continuously for the following months of March through September regardless of the quantity then disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer:

Any dairy farmer whose milk is delivered from his farm to a "regulated plant", or whose milk which is ordinarily delivered to a "regulated plant" is diverted from such plant for the handler's account to another plant.

This definition does not include any dairy farmer who is designated as a "dairy farmer for other markets" 3/; a dairy farmer with respect

3/ Dairy farmer for other markets - i.e., a person whose milk is received at a "regulated plant" during the months from March through September and who delivered unpriced milk to such plant (except under certain conditions as specified in the order) during any of the preceding months from October through February.

Worcester (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Producer - cont'd

to exempt milk delivered; or a dairy farmer who is a producer under the Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield order and whose milk is diverted from the plant subject to the other order to which such dairy farmer ordinarily delivers.

Producer-Handler:

A producer-handler is a handler who operates a dairy farm and who receives no milk, other than exempt milk 4/, from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers. Producer-handlers are required to make payments to the pool under conditions set forth under "Special Handler Provisions" of the summary and section 999.65 (a) of the order.

Classification:

* Class I Milk

- a. All fluid milk products 2/ disposed of as, or in, milk (includes milk, the butterfat content of which has been adjusted to at least 0.5 percent and less than 10 percent, frozen milk, reconstituted milk, and 50 percent of the quantity, by weight, of "half and half"), and fluid milk products disposed of for fluid consumption as, or in, flavored milk, skim milk, flavored or cultured skim milk, or buttermilk
- b. 98 percent by weight of fluid milk products used to produce concentrated milk; and
- c. Fluid milk products not utilized as Class II.

Class II Milk

- * a. Cream (includes sour cream, frozen cream, milk and cream mixtures containing 16 percent or more butterfat and 50 percent of the quantity, by weight, of "half and half") and any fluid milk product not otherwise designated as Class I as set forth under the heading Class I Milk, subparagraphs a and b (above).
- b. Plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of the volume handled.

4/ Exempt milk - i.e., equivalent amounts of bulk and packaged milk moving between "regulated plants" and unregulated plants or dairy farmers during any month.

Worcester (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Class Prices (3.7 percent butterfat):

Class I Milk Price - The Class I price per hundredweight at city plants (i.e., plants located within 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) is the New England basic Class I price for the month (see Boston Summary) plus 52 cents. 5/

Class II Milk Price - The Class II price per hundredweight at city plants is the Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents 5/

* Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None; milk is accounted for on a volume basis.

- * Producer Price - The same differential as determined for the corresponding month under the Boston order - i.e., from the weighted average of the Boston 40 percent cream price per 40-quart can for the period from the 16th day of the preceding month through the 15th day of the current month subtract 52.5 cents and divide the remainder by 330. If the cream price is not reported the butterfat differential is then determined by multiplying by 0.125 the average of daily prices, Chicago 92-score butter as reported between the 16th of the preceding month and the 15th inclusive of the current month by the United States Department of Agriculture.

* Location Differentials:

Class Prices - With respect to milk received from producers at a country plant (i.e., a plant located beyond 10 miles of the boundary of the marketing area) the Class I and Class II prices are reduced at rates based upon highways or rail distances (whichever is shorter) that the plant receiving Class I or Class II milk is located from the City Hall in Worcester, Massachusetts. Following is an abbreviated table of zone differentials 5/ (see Section 999.42 of the order for detailed schedule).

<u>Zone</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Class I price differentials</u> (cents per cwt.)	<u>Class II price differentials</u> (cents per cwt.)
Less than 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	None	None
41 to 50	-41.5	-2.0
51 to 60	-42.5	-3.0
101 to 110	-45.5	-4.5
151 to 160	-52.0	-6.0
201 to 210	-56.0	-7.0
251 to 260	-62.5	-8.0
291 and over	-65.5	-8.0

5/ Provision is made whereby any changes in rail tariff for transportation of milk and cream shall result in automatic changes in the tabulated location price differentials, and in the price factors specified in the Class I and Class II milk pricing formulas.

Worcester (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

- * Producer Price - With respect to payments made by handlers for producer milk received at "regulated plants" the uniform price is reduced per hundredweight in accordance with the same schedule which applies to Class I milk except that a nearby location differential of 46 cents is added to the producer price with respect to milk received from producers whose farms are located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, or Norfolk counties in Massachusetts, or in the towns of Hinsdale, New Hampshire; or Vernon, Vermont. Such nearby location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Volume basis - i.e., the actual weight of products in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products, except cream, transferred from a "regulated plant":

- a. To a "regulated plant" of another handler are classified in the class to which assigned at the transferee plant;
- b. To a buyer-handler's plant 6/ are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is established;
- c. To a producer-handler's plant are classified as Class I to the extent that such products are utilized as Class I at the transferee plant;

Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products moved from a "regulated plant" to another plant are classified as Class II.

Outside Purchases:

1. Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from "regulated plants" under the New York order are assigned to Class I milk if classified and priced in Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Merrimack Valley or

6/ Buyer-handler's plant i.e., A plant receiving its entire supply of fluid milk products from other handlers, 10 percent of which (excluding cream) is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area.

Worcester (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Outside Purchases - cont'd

Springfield order are assigned to Class I and may be assigned to Class II by mutual request of shipper and receiver to the extent of such utilization of fluid milk products, other than cream, in the transferee plant.

2. Under the assignment sequence specified in the order, receipts of outside milk are sometimes assigned to Class I milk, but such receipts are always credited to the handler at the Class II price. In effect, therefore, the handler is required to remit to the pool the difference between Class I and Class II prices, on outside milk assigned to Class I.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers, and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley or Springfield order are required to remit to the producer-settlement fund on such Class I milk at a rate equal to the amount by which the Class I price under the Worcester order, adjusted by location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for such differentials.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant, except a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley or Springfield order, are classified as Class I milk to the extent of the total Class I utilization of products in the same form at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield orders are classified in the class to which they were assigned under those orders except that if moved to a plant subject to the New York order they shall be classified as Class I milk if classified in Classes I-A, I-B, or I-C under the New York order, and shall be classified as Class II milk if classification under such order is other than classes I-A, I-B, or I-C.

Fluid milk products, other than cream, moved to an unregulated plant except a plant subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield order and then moved to another plant is classified as Class I or as utilized at the plant, whichever is applicable except that if the other plant is located outside the New England States and New York State, they are classified as Class I milk.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays his pro rata share of the expense of administration based on his receipts of fluid milk products other than cream. The rate of payment is not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on the handler's receipts of milk from producers, including his own production,

Worcester (Revised 1/1/56 - * indicates revised provisions)

Expense of Administration - cont'd

receipts of exempt milk processed at a "regulated plant", and his receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants. Receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate equal to the amount by which the rate under the Worcester order exceeds the rate under the other order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Services - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to qualified cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Special Handler Provisions:

1. Each buyer-handler (as defined in footnote 6), or producer-handler whose receipts of outside milk are in excess of his total Class II utilization (after deducting cream receipts) is required to remit to the pool on such excess quantity at the rate equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II prices effective for the location of the plant receiving the outside milk.
2. Each handler who operates an unregulated plant from which outside milk is disposed of to consumers in the marketing area without intermediate movement to another plant is required to remit to the pool with respect to milk so disposed at a rate equal to the difference between Class I and Class II prices effective for the location of the handler's plant.
3. Handlers operating "regulated plants", buyer-handlers, and producer-handlers who receive Class I milk from plants which are subject to the New York, Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Springfield orders are required to make such compensatory payments to the pool as are summarized in paragraph 3 under heading of "Outside Purchases".
4. Exempt milk (as defined in footnote 4) when received by a handler is not priced or pooled under the order.

Cincinnati (Revised 3/1/56)

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - cont'd

- (2) Moved from such "regulated plant" in the form of Class I products or as condensed skim milk, ice cream mix or frozen cream, to a fluid milk plant less than 45 miles from the Cincinnati City Hall, and utilized as Class I milk or in the production of ice cream, frozen desserts, and cottage cheese. In the case of such transfer, the location differential credit shall be allowed to the transferee-handler and shall apply to the actual weight of the product moved, which total quantity shall not exceed the difference between the sum of milk represented by Class I utilization and milk used to produce ice cream, frozen desserts and cottage cheese, at the transferee's plant, and the total quantity of producer receipts at such plant.

Producer Price - The uniform price is reduced at a rate of 15 cents per hundredweight with respect to milk of producers received at a "regulated plant" located more than 45 miles from the City Hall in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Producer milk is accounted for in each class on the basis of computing the weight of milk and butterfat separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with fall premium plan; no base rating plan. Separate uniform prices are computed for Grade A and Grade B producers. Grade B producers' uniform price is 40 cents per hundredweight less than the Grade A price.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk, and cream transferred in fluid form from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler are classified as Class I unless another class-use is claimed in the reports of both handlers. If either or both handlers have received milk other than producer milk during the month, the milk, skim milk, or cream so transferred shall be classified at both plants so as to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Milk, skim milk, or cream transferred or diverted in fluid form from a "regulated plant" to a fluid milk plant of a producer-handler shall be classified as Class I milk.

(Order effective 2/1/56)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 11

Texas Panhandle

Marketing Area:

All territory within the counties of: Armstrong, Briscoe, Carson, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Donley, Gray, Hall, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchison, Moore, Oldham, Ochiltree, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman and Wheeler, all in the State of Texas. The principal cities located in this area are Amarillo, Borger, and Pampa.

Handler:

Any person in his capacity as the operator of a:

- a. Distributing plant - i.e., a plant which is approved by an appropriate health authority for the processing or packaging of Grade A milk and from which any fluid milk product 1/ is disposed of during the month through plant stores or on routes in the marketing area.
- b. Supply plant - i.e., a plant from which milk, skim milk or cream which is acceptable by an appropriate health authority for Grade A distribution in the marketing area is shipped during the month to a "regulated distributing plant".

A cooperative association is a handler with respect to producer milk it causes to be diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of the association.

Regulated Plant: (Defined in the order as a "pool plant")

1. A distributing plant from which a volume of Class I milk equal to at least 50 percent of its Grade A milk receipts is disposed of during the month through plant stores or on routes, and at least 15 percent of such receipts are so disposed to such outlets in the marketing area; or
2. A supply plant from which the volume of fluid milk products 1/ shipped during the month to "regulated distributing plants" is equal to at least 50 percent of its Grade A receipts from dairy

1/ Fluid milk product - i.e., milk, skim milk, buttermilk, plain or flavored milk drinks, cream, or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk and cream (except: storage cream, aerated cream products, eggnog, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk, and sterilized products packaged in hermetically sealed containers.)

Regulated Plant - cont'd

farmers during such month. Such a plant may obtain "regulated plant" status for the months of March through June upon proper application provided that such shipments of fluid milk products during the immediately preceding period of September through November were not less than 75 percent of its Grade A milk receipts.

Producer:

Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk in compliance with the Grade A inspection requirements of an appropriate health authority which milk is:

- a. Received at a "regulated plant", or
- b. Diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant for the account of either the operator of the "regulated plant", or a cooperative association, any day during the months of March through June and on not more than 15 days during any of the months of July through February (Milk so diverted is considered to have been received at the location of the diverting plant).

Producer-Handler:

Any person who operates a dairy farm and a distributing plant but receives no milk from other dairy farmers. Producer-handlers are exempt from most of the regulatory provisions of the order but reports may be required by the market administrator.

Classification:

Class I Milk - All skim milk (including concentrated and reconstituted skim milk) and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of (except for use as livestock feed) in the form of a fluid milk product - i.e., milk, skim milk, buttermilk, plain or flavored milk drinks, cream, or any mixture in fluid form of skim milk or cream (except: storage cream, aerated cream products, eggnog, ice cream mix, evaporated or condensed milk, and sterilized products packaged in hermetically sealed containers), and
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II Milk - All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product 1/;
- b. Disposed of and used for livestock feed;

Texas Panhandle (Order effective 2/1/56)

Classification

Class II Milk - cont'd

- c. Contained in inventory of fluid milk products at the end of the month; and
- d. In shrinkage not in excess of 2 percent of receipts of skim milk and butterfat respectively, in producer and other source milk (except milk diverted to an unregulated plant as specified under "Producer" heading).

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

Basic Formula Price - A basic formula price is used in determining the price per hundredweight of Class I milk and shall be the higher of the following:

- a. Average of prices paid during the month for 3.5 percent milk received at specified Midwest condenseries (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to 4.0 percent butterfat by dividing by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.0.
- b. (Chicago 92-score butter - 3 cents x 4.8) +
(Chicago area spray-roller powder - 5.5 cents x 8.16)

Class I Milk Price 2/ - To the basic formula price for the preceding month, add the following:

March through June \$1.85

July through February. \$2.15

Class II Milk Price

March through June - The average of prices paid for ungraded milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the month at the following plants for which prices have been reported:

Plains Creamery	Arnett, Oklahoma
Price Creamery	Portales, New Mexico
Quint County Creamery	Mangum, Oklahoma
Swisher County Creamery	Tulia, Texas

2/ The Class I milk price formula as set forth above is effective for the period from the effective date of this order (2/1/56) through August, 1957.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat) - cont'dClass II Milk Price

July through February - The higher of prices resulting from the following:

The price computed according to the butter-powder formula as set forth under the heading "Basic Formula Price", or

The average of prices paid at the four manufacturing plants specified above.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for preceding month x 0.120.

Class II Price - Chicago 92-score butter price for current month x 0.110.

Producer Price - The average of the Class I and Class II butterfat differentials for the month weighted by the total pounds of butterfat in producer milk in the respective classes.

Location Differentials:

Class I Price - With respect to milk received from producers at a "regulated plant" located 100 miles or more from the City Hall in Amarillo, Texas and transferred to a "regulated distributing plant" in the form of a fluid milk product and assigned to Class I milk, the Class I price is reduced at the following rate, based upon the location of the "regulated plant" where such milk was received from producers. For the purpose of calculating location differential credits to handlers a certain sequence of assignment is specified in the order with respect to interhandler transfers of fluid milk products. (see Section 911.53 of the order).

<u>Distance from Amarillo City Hall</u> (miles)	<u>Rate per hundredweight</u> (cents)
100 but less than 110	35.0
For each additional 10 miles, an additional	1.6

Producer Price - The applicable uniform prices (except prices for excess milk) to be paid for milk received from producers at "regulated plants" located 100 miles or more from the City Hall in Amarillo, Texas are reduced in accordance with the same schedule which applies to the Class I price.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 1, 1900

DEAR MR. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

I am sorry that I cannot do more for you at present, but I will do what I can.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 1, 1900

DEAR MR. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 1, 1900

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 1, 1900

DEAR MR. [Name]

I have just received your letter of the 28th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

Texas Panhandle (Order effective 2/1/56)

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool with base-rating plan; no fall premium plan.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products transferred by a handler from a "regulated plant" to a "regulated plant" of another handler, except a producer-handler, are classified as Class I unless Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of both handlers. The amount so assigned to Class II, however, is limited to the amount remaining in Class II milk in the plant of the transferee handler after the subtraction of other source milk, and any remaining amounts are assigned to Class I. If either or both handlers have received other source milk during the month the skim milk and butterfat so transferred is mutually classified so as to allocate the greatest possible Class I utilization to producer milk at both plants.

Fluid milk products transferred from a "regulated plant" to a producer-handler are classified as Class I milk.

Outside Purchases:

Other source milk is subtracted from the remaining pounds of skim milk and butterfat respectively in each class in series beginning with Class II after deduction is first made for shrinkage of producer milk. The priority of assignment of other source milk is made in the following order: Other source milk received in the form of fluid milk products which are not subject to the Class I pricing provisions of a Federal order; other source milk other than that received in the form of fluid milk products; and other source milk received in the form of fluid milk products which are subject to the Class I pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Compensatory payments to the pool are required to be made by a handler on unpriced other source milk allocated to Class I milk.

The rate of compensatory payment per hundredweight is determined by subtracting from the Class I price adjusted by the Class I butterfat and location differentials:

- a. The Class II price adjusted by the Class II butterfat differentials for the months of March through June; and
- b. The uniform price adjusted by the Class I butterfat differentials for the months of July through February.

Texas Panhandle (Order effective 2/1/56)

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Fluid milk products transferred or diverted from a "regulated plant" to an unregulated plant located more than 300 miles from the perimeter of the marketing area are classified as Class I.

Fluid milk products transferred or diverted in bulk to an unregulated plant located 300 miles or less from the marketing area are classified as Class I and may be classified as Class II if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. Class II utilization is claimed in the reports of the shipping handler:
- b. The operator of the unregulated plant maintains adequate records of his total receipts and utilization of skim milk and butterfat at such plant and which are made available to the market administrator on request for the purpose of verification.
- c. Any excess of fluid milk products disposed of by the unregulated plant over its receipts from dairy farmers, considered to be the plants regular source of supply, is classified as Class I. If such excess of sales over receipts is greater than the claimed Class I transferred by all handlers to the unregulated plant during the month, the assignment of such additional Class I milk shall be pro rated over the claimed Class II classification reported by such handlers.

Expense of Administration:

Each handler shall pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight with respect to producer milk; other source milk at a "regulated plant" which is allocated to Class I milk; and Class I milk disposed of in the marketing area from an unregulated plant not subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Marketing Service - Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight is deducted from nonmembers.

Base Rating - A base rating plan subject to the rules set forth in the order applies March through June 3/ with the amount of the daily

3/ All milk received at a "regulated plant" from a producer or diverted from such a plant during any of the months of March through June, 1956 shall be base milk.

Texas Panhandle (Order effective 2/1/56)

Base Rating - cont'd

average base for each producer calculated by dividing the total pounds of milk received from such producer by all handlers during the preceding months of September through December by the number of days (using not less than 112 days in the computation) from the first day of delivery by the producer to the end of such four-month period.

Transfer of Base - An entire base, including a base held jointly, may be transferred to any persons and at any time upon proper application.

Special Handler Provisions:

Any distributing or supply plant which is subject to the classification and pricing provisions of another Federal order are exempt from all but certain reporting and verification requirements of the order (as may be required by the market administrator) unless such plant qualifies under this order as a "regulated supply plant" or qualifies as a "regulated distributing plant", and a greater volume of fluid milk products is disposed of from such plant to retail or wholesale outlets in the Texas Panhandle marketing area than is disposed of in the other Federal order market.

Compensatory payments to the producer-settlement fund are required to be made by handlers operating unregulated plants with respect to total hundredweight of butterfat and skim milk disposed of as Class I milk from such plants to retail or wholesale outlets in the marketing area. Such compensatory payments are calculated at the same rate as set forth under the heading, "Outside Purchases".

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7</u>		
15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6/28/52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8/29/52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5/29/53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9/1/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11/30/54	Amendment No. 11
20 FR 1	1/1/55	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 5448	7/30/55	Amendment No. 13

CENTRAL ARKANSAS - ORDER NO. 8

20 FR 8364	11/9/55	Order
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TEXAS PANHANDLE - ORDER NO. 11

20 FR 9905	12/23/55	Order
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DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
17 FR 5540	6/20/52	Amendment No. 2
20 FR 6045	8/19/55	Order, terminating certain provisions

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27</u>		
16 FR 12851	12/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 1743	2/28/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7224	11/14/53	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 7581	11/28/53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 556	2/2/54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 2512	4/30/54	Amendment No. 7
19 FR 5371	8/24/54	Amendment No. 8
20 FR 2911	4/30/55	Amendment No. 9
20 FR 8773	11/30/55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 415	1/20/56	Amendment No. 10

NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order
17 FR 7807	8/27/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 6866	10/31/53	Amendment No. 2
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1079	2/26/54	Amendment No. 3
19 FR 4183	7/9/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 541	1/25/55	Amendment No. 5

EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA - ORDER NO. 29

20 FR 2151	4/6/55	Order
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<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>MERRIMACK VALLEY - ORDER NO. 34</u>		
16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2708	3/28/52	Amendment No. 10
17 FR 7771	8/26/52	Amendment No. 11
18 FR 7583	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1703	3/30/54	Amendment No. 12
20 FR 10030	12/29/55	Order, as amended-- (Amendment No. 13)

OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - ORDER NO. 35

17 FR 7411	8/15/52	Order, as amended
20 FR 880	2/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

16 FR 6348	6/30/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 9363	9/15/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5807	6/28/52	Amendment No. 7
17 FR 7840	8/28/52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8/15/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9/3/53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10/27/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 575	2/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1158	3/3/54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1815	4/2/54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 4060	7/3/54	Amendment No. 12
19 FR 4706	7/31/54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5533	8/31/54	Amendment No. 13
19 FR 7710	11/30/54	Amendment No. 14
20 FR 5450	7/30/55	Amendment No. 15
20 FR 6509	9/3/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 7324	10/1/55	Amendment No. 16
20 FR 8281	11/4/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 10128	12/31/55	Amendment No. 17

(Revised 3/1/56)

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>TRI-STATE - ORDER NO. 72</u>		
20 FR 6275	8/27/55	Order, as amended
20 FR 6571	9/8/55	Correction
<u>MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL - ORDER NO. 73</u>		
15 FR 5326	8/15/50	Order, as amended
16 FR 7583	8/3/51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 7685	8/22/52	Amendment No. 1
18 FR 2617	5/6/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 3750	7/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5203	9/1/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 6869	10/31/53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 3644	6/19/54	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 534	1/24/56	Order, as amended
<u>COLUMBUS - ORDER NO. 74</u>		
17 FR 2968	4/5/52	Order, as amended
17 FR 5810	6/28/52	Notice of Correction
18 FR 8671	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1339	3/10/54	Amendment No. 7
20 FR 4179	6/15/55	Order terminating specified terms

(Revised 3/1/56)

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - ORDER NO. 87</u>		
19 FR 6257	9/29/54	Order
20 FR 4795	7/8/55	Amendment No. 1
<u>KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88</u>		
19 FR 7711	11/30/54	Order, as amended
<u>ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91</u>		
17 FR 7920	8/30/52	Order, as amended
18 FR 8673	12/24/53	Order terminating specified terms
<u>LIMA - ORDER NO. 95</u>		
19 FR 6991	10/30/54	Order, as amended
<u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - ORDER NO. 96</u>		
16 FR 9941	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2710	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7775	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1705	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 6816	9/16/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 10038	12/29/55	Order, as amended-- (Amendment No. 5)

(Revised 3/1/56)

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
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CORPUS CHRISTI - ORDER NO. 98

20 FR 3787	5/28/55	Order
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WORCESTER - ORDER NO. 99

16 FR 9949	9/29/51	Order, as amended
17 FR 2711	3/28/52	Amendment No. 2
17 FR 7777	8/26/52	Amendment No. 3
18 FR 7585	11/28/53	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1706	3/30/54	Amendment No. 4
20 FR 10045	12/29/55	Order, as amended-- (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 627	1/28/56	Correction

WHEELING - ORDER NO. 102

20 FR 7426	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 8453	11/11/55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 9456	12/16/55	Correction

CENTRAL ARIZONA - ORDER NO. 104

20 FR 8258	11/3/55	Order
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CLARKSBURG - ORDER NO. 109

20 FR 7433	10/6/55	Order
20 FR 9988	12/28/55	Correction

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